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COLL. CAT. REGULATIONS

OF THE

Provincial Board of Health ONTARIO

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

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APPROVED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
ON THE 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1912.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

NOTE.—Containers for samples of sputum, culture tubes for diphtheria swabs, and slides for blood samples may be procured free by physicians from their local M.O.H. These will be examined free of charge and prompt report made by the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, or by the branches at Kingston and London.

REGULATION 1.—The Medical Officer of Health of every municipality where a patient is suffering from scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, leprosy, smallpox, cholera, bubonic plague, epidemic anterior polio-myelitis, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, *shall* forbid, by notice posted upon the entrance to premises in plain view of the public, any person except the attending physician, health officer, clergyman, nurse, sanitary inspector or, in case of death, the undertaker, from going to or leaving such premises without his permission, or the carrying off, or causing to be carried off, any material or article whereby such disease may be conveyed, until after the disease has abated and the premises, dwelling, clothing and other contents have been rendered free from danger by means of such disinfection and cleansing as the Provincial Board of Health may direct, and he shall prescribe the precautions to be taken.

A quarantine card must give the name of the disease and in every way conform to Rule 31 of Schedule B of the Public Health Act, as follows:

“The Medical Officer of Health, within six hours after he has received notice of the existence in any house of any communicable disease in respect of which it is his duty to do so, shall affix, or cause to be affixed, near the entrance of such house a card at least nine inches wide and twelve inches long, stating that such disease exists in the house, and stating the penalty for removal of such card without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, and no person shall remove such card without his permission.”

REGULATION 2.—The Medical Officer of Health may name upon such card the period of quarantine required.

REGULATION 3.—Sections 49, 50, 57, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67 and 71, and Rule 31 of Schedule B, of the Public Health Act, shall apply to the following communicable diseases, viz.: Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chickenpox, whooping cough, measles, typhoid fever, cholera, bubonic plague, leprosy, epidemic anterior polio-myelitis and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis; except that, while all of these diseases are required to be kept isolated from the public, whooping cough, chickenpox and typhoid fever need not be placarded.

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Table Showing Period of Quarantine and Date of Return to School, according to Section 72 of the Public Health Act.

Disease.	Quarantine required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after attack.
Smallpox.....	14 days.	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chickenpox.....	14 "	When all scabs have fallen off.
Measles.....	16 "	3 weeks, if all desquamation and cough have ceased.
Scarlet Fever.....	10 "	6 weeks, if convalescence is complete, and no desquamation, albuminuria, sore throat, nasal or aural discharges remain.
Diphtheria.....	12 "	3 weeks, if convalescence is complete, and no sore throat, nasal or aural discharges remain; or if after 12 days two negative swabs with a 12-hour interval are shown to the satisfaction of the M.O.H.
Whooping Cough...	14 "	6 weeks after the commencement of the whooping, if the characteristic spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased—earlier if all cough gone.
Rotheln—German Measles.....	16 "	3 weeks.
Mumps.....	18 "	4 weeks if all swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever.....		8 weeks if convalescence is complete.
Itch, Ringworm and other skin diseases.		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....		
Trachoma.....		
Pediculosis.....		
Impetigo Contagiosa.....		
		As soon as local affections are cured

REGULATION 4.—In cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, cholera, bubonic plague, epidemic anterior polio-myelitis, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, the Medical Officer of Health may, if he is satisfied of the effectual isolation of the patient, permit those who do not have the direct care of the patient or patients to leave the premises in order to attend to their regular duties, except when such individuals are employed or in any way engaged in the handling or preparing of articles for food or clothing, or are associated with children away from the quarantined house.

Teachers or children in the quarantined house who are in attendance at school, college, university, or other institution of learning, must be excluded therefrom while their home is under quarantine. The patient or patients and those having charge of them must be under rigid quarantine as directed in Regulation 1.

REGULATION 5.—The Medical Officer of Health shall be satisfied that the cleansing and disinfection of any house, building, car, vessel or vehicle, or any part thereof and of any articles therein likely to retain infection, are satisfactorily carried out before the quarantine is removed.

REGULATION 6.—When furniture, bedding, clothing, carpets or other articles that have been exposed to infection through contact with infected persons or articles cannot be disinfected, they may be destroyed by order of the local Board of Health or Medical Officer of Health, and the Board may make recompense therefor.

REGULATION 7.—No person shall let for hire, cause or permit any one to occupy apartments previously occupied by a person ill with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, cholera, bubonic plague, epidemic anterior polio-myelitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping cough, chickenpox, typhoid fever, glanders, erysipelas, tuberculosis, mumps, leprosy, anthrax or rabies until such apartments shall have been disinfected under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health or official acting under his instructions, in accordance with the requirements of the Provincial Board of Health.

REGULATION 8.—Whenever the order or direction of the Medical Officer of Health, requiring the disinfection of articles, premises or apartments, is not complied with, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith cause to be placed upon the door of the apartments or premises a placard in word and form as follows:

WARNING.

.....Ontario.

.....is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a patient and may have become infected. They must not be again occupied until my orders directing their renovation and disinfection have been complied with.

This notice must not be removed, under penalty of law, except by an authorized health official.

.....
Medical Officer of Health.

Dated, 19 ..

REGULATION 9.—No person shall work or be permitted in or about any establishment for the manufacture or handling of food products or clothing during the time in which a case of smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria exists in the house in which he resides until the Medical Officer of Health has given such person a written certificate to the effect that no danger to the public will result from his employment in such establishment.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS AND EPIDEMIC ANTERIOR POLIO-MYELITIS.

REGULATION 10.—Every case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis and epidemic anterior polio-myelitis shall forthwith be reported to the Secretary of the local Board of Health. The patient shall be isolated. The discharges from the nose, throat and mouth of the patient must be received on cloths and burned at once. After death or recovery of the patient all personal clothing and bedding, together with the contents of the room and the room itself, must be thoroughly disinfected under the personal supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. Every doubtful case of this character must be classed as epidemic and cared for accordingly until proved to be otherwise.

SCARLET FEVER, SCARLATINA, SCARLET RASH.

REGULATION 11.—The Medical Officer of Health, having knowledge of or having reason to suspect the existence of scarlet fever, shall investigate, if necessary, and shall at once place under quarantine all persons found to be suffering from, or suspected of suffering from, scarlet fever, and those having the care of or coming in contact with such persons, except such as mentioned in Section 1 of the Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases.

The period of quarantine for scarlet fever shall not be less than SIX (6) WEEKS, and may be longer. Quarantine must not be raised until the Medical Officer of Health has satisfied himself that there is no further danger of infection from the patient. The quarantine must not be raised, unless the infected patient be removed or die, until six weeks or more, as the case may be, after the appearance of the last case in such family or household.

REGULATION 12.—The apartments occupied by a scarlet fever patient shall be deemed infected, and when vacated by death or removal of the patient shall, together with the contents, be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. All persons having occupied such apartments during the quarantine period must have their clothing disinfected and take disinfecting baths before being released from quarantine. All disinfection prescribed in the Regulations shall be part of the control of the disease.

REGULATION 13.—No milk container shall be returned to any dairy or milk vendor from a house where scarlet fever exists.

REGULATION 14.—No milk, butter or other dairy product shall be sold or given to any party or delivered to any creamery or butter factory from a house where scarlet fever exists.

REGULATION 15.—Every physician shall report forthwith in writing to the Secretary of the local Board of Health the death of any scarlet fever patient under his care within twelve (12) hours thereafter.

REGULATION 16.—The Secretary of the local Board of Health must report at least weekly to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health all cases of scarlet fever occurring within his municipality.

DIPHTHERIA.

REGULATION 17.—A suspicious case of diphtheria must be quarantined until the diagnosis is confirmed or disproved. An undoubted clinical case of diphtheria must be quarantined even if the laboratory examinations give negative findings.

REGULATION 18.—The quarantine of diphtheria in public institutions where the population *is resident* shall be governed by both clinical and laboratory examinations. Immediately after the appearance of diphtheria in an institution the Medical Officer of Health

shall notify the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who shall supply facilities for taking cultures, if necessary, from all residents of the institution. All individuals, whether sick or well, who are found in the institution harbouring diphtheria bacilli shall be quarantined until a negative report is made upon nose and throat cultures. They shall then be properly cleansed and disinfected and placed in other detention quarters until two later and successive negative reports on double examinations of nose and throat are made, whereupon they may be released after proper disinfection.

REGULATION 19.—The apartments occupied by a diphtheria patient shall be deemed infected and when vacated by death or removal of the patient shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the instructions *re* disinfection as issued by the Provincial Board of Health. All persons having occupied such apartments during the quarantine period must have their clothing disinfected and take disinfecting baths before being released from quarantine. All disinfection prescribed in the Regulations shall be part of the control of the disease.

REGULATION 20.—No milk container shall be returned to any dairy or milk vendor from a house where diphtheria exists.

REGULATION 21.—No milk, butter or other dairy product shall be sold or given to any party or delivered at any creamery or butter factory from a house where diphtheria exists.

REGULATION 22.—Every physician shall report forthwith in writing to the Secretary of the local Board of Health the death of any diphtheria patient under his care.

REGULATION 23.—The Secretary of the local Board of Health must report at least weekly to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health all cases of diphtheria occurring within his jurisdiction.

REGULATION 24.—So-called membranous croup shall be classed, quarantined and cared for as diphtheria.

MEASLES.

REGULATION 25.—Persons suffering from measles must not be allowed to leave the premises until after the expiration of the period of quarantine as set forth in the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

WOOPING COUGH.

REGULATION 26.—Persons suffering from whooping cough must not be allowed to leave the premises until after the expiration of the period of quarantine as set forth in the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

CHICKENPOX.

REGULATION 27.—Persons suffering from chickenpox must not be allowed to leave the premises until the expiration of the period of quarantine as set forth in the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, and not then unless desquamation is fully completed.

TYPHOID FEVER.

REGULATION 28.—A physician in attendance upon a case of enteric (typhoid) fever, or suspected enteric fever, shall report the same within twelve (12) hours to the Secretary of the local Board of Health, who shall in turn report at least weekly to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health all cases so reported to him upon blanks furnished for that purpose.

REGULATION 29.—The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health shall keep careful and accurate record of all reported cases of typhoid fever. The same shall not be for publication, but may be used by the said Board in the discharge of its duties.

REGULATION 30.—No person affected with typhoid fever or in charge of a typhoid patient shall so dispose of the excreta or other infectious bodily secretion or excretion so as to infect or cause offence or danger to any person or persons, and all faecal discharges shall be placed in a vessel containing an equal quantity of 1-in-500 solution of bichloride of mercury for at least one hour before being finally disposed of.

REGULATION 31.—It shall be the duty of those having charge of a typhoid fever patient or patients to see that the excreta and other infectious bodily secretions or excretions from such patient or patients are properly disinfected.

REGULATION 32.—The apartments occupied by a typhoid fever patient shall be deemed infected, and when vacated by death or removal of the patient shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly dis-

infected under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. All disinfection prescribed in this rule shall be part of the control of the disease.

REGULATION 33.—The Medical Officer of Health in cities, towns and villages shall keep in his office a map of the municipality and shall mark thereon the lot, street or other place where the case of typhoid fever or suspected typhoid fever occurred, and shall also make a further distinguishing mark where the death of a patient is reported to him.

RABIES.

REGULATION 34.—When an animal suspected of having rabies has bitten a human being, the fact should be immediately reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who shall secure, or cause to be secured, such animal alive and without injury if possible. The animal shall at once be safely chained up and confined in a safe and comfortable place and a report, giving full particulars concerning the action taken, sent to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. This report shall include the name of the locality in which the biting occurred (city, town, village or township), the date of biting, the name, residence and address of the owner of the animal, the full name of the person bitten, together with place of residence, and the names, addresses and residences of all owners of animals which have been bitten by the animal in question, together with a list and description of the animals bitten and the disposition made of the same.

Such supposedly rabid animal must be kept under careful observation by the local Officer of Health for at least ten days.

REGULATION 35.—When such suspected animal is killed, care must be taken not to injure the brain or spinal cord. The head and several inches of the neck of the animal must be cut off and sent to the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health.

REGULATION 36.—All persons bitten by an animal suspected of having rabies should at once communicate with the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health and be advised as to the necessity of receiving the Pasteur treatment.

Note.—At present, Pasteur treatment is supplied at cost (\$20.00) by the Provincial Board of Health at No. 5 Queen's Park, Toronto.

SMALLPOX REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 1.—Where smallpox is present in any municipality in Ontario, the local Board of Health of the municipality shall at once appoint one or more sanitary policemen for the purpose of assisting to arrest the spread of the disease.

If the Medical Officer of Health or the Provincial Board requires the appointment of any specified number of sanitary policemen, then such number shall be appointed by the local Board. In case the local Board neglects or refuses to make the required appointment, the Provincial Board may appoint as many sanitary policemen for such municipality as it deems necessary.

REGULATION 2.—Any default on the part of the authorities of any municipality in taking immediate and effective action in carrying out the Public Health Act, the Vaccination Act, the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, or any health by-law in force in the municipality, shall be at once reported by the Medical Officer of Health to the Secretary of the Provincial Board, in order that the said Board may take such measures as it deems necessary for placing the said municipality in a position to effectively combat the disease.

REGULATION 3.—If any person coming from abroad or residing in any municipality within Ontario is infected, or has recently been infected with or exposed to smallpox, the Medical Officer of Health or local Board shall make effective provision for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house, or by otherwise isolating him, and by providing medical attendance, medicine, nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him.

REGULATION 4.—The Medical Officer of Health shall take proper measures for the disinfection or, if necessary, the destruction of all clothing which may have been exposed to the contagion, and for the disinfection and purification of every premises which may have been exposed to the contagion.

REGULATION 5.—The Medical Officer of Health shall have power to place in another building or tent, which shall be provided by the local Board, all persons who may have been exposed to the contagion, and in such case shall supply them with all necessaries until the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed, and no such person shall go or be permitted to go abroad until he has given satisfactory proof of successful vaccination within the preceding seven years or shall

have obtained a medical certificate of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by or with him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion.

REGULATION 6.—When any vessel coming from an infected locality enters any port in Ontario, the Medical Officer of Health having jurisdiction in the port shall make a strict inspection of the vessel and examination of the passengers, officers and crew, luggage, clothing, bedding, freight or other effects before any person, luggage, freight, or other thing is landed or allowed to be landed from it, and where any infected or exposed person is found on board, he shall be dealt with in the manner directed in the preceding Regulation numbered five, and no luggage, freight or other thing shall be landed from the vessel until they have been thoroughly disinfected.

REGULATION 7.—With a view of preventing, by means of a systematic inspection of passengers, baggage and cars, the introduction of infected persons, things and conveyances into the Province, the Provincial Board may, if an epidemic of smallpox exists in any other locality, appoint medical inspectors who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board, and may board all trains entering this Province from such other locality and all boats bearing passengers from such other locality to Ontario ports, and any other train or boat suspected of having infected persons, luggage, freight or other effects on board. Every such inspector may take in respect of such persons, luggage, freight or effects any sanitary precaution authorized by the Public Health Act or by any Regulations issued by the Board.

The inspector may require any person travelling on any such train or boat either to produce for examination by the inspector a medical certificate of such person having been vaccinated within the preceding seven years or of being insusceptible to the vaccine disease, or to exhibit to such inspector the marks on his person of successful vaccination, such as to satisfy the inspector that the same has been performed within seven years. In default thereof, the inspector is empowered to vaccinate such person either before he is permitted to leave the train or boat, or immediately thereafter, at his discretion.

Each person so travelling shall answer truthfully all reasonable questions which an inspector shall, in the performance of his duty, ask such person with reference to the places where such person has been and his stay there during the twenty-one days next preceding such inquiry being made; and in case such person refuses or omits

so to do, the inspector shall be justified in presuming that such person has within such time been exposed to infection and in acting accordingly.

REGULATION 8.—The Medical Officer of Health and all other sanitary officers shall, whenever required by the medical inspectors appointed by the Provincial Board, aid such inspectors in providing for and compelling the removal of suspected or infected persons from trains or boats, and for isolating and vaccinating such persons, and for supplying them with medical aid; and the expenses attendant upon the discharge of such duties shall be borne by the Provincial Board in all cases where the persons for which they are performed are unable to pay therefor, and are not residents of the municipality in which they are taken care of, or as otherwise provided for by the Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Territories.

REGULATION 9.—In every municipality where smallpox exists, or in which the Provincial or local Board of Health has notified the Council that in its opinion there is danger of its breaking out owing to the facility of communication with infected localities, the Council of the municipality shall order the vaccination and re-vaccination of all persons resident in the municipality who have not been vaccinated within seven years, and that such vaccination or re-vaccination shall be carried out in so far as the same may be applicable in the same manner as the vaccination of children, except that a person of fourteen years of age or over but under the age of twenty-one years, who is not in the custody or under the control of his father, mother, or of any other person, and every person of twenty-one years or over, shall present himself for vaccination by the medical practitioner, or by some other legally qualified medical practitioner, and the medical practitioner shall adopt the same measures to secure the vaccination or re-vaccination of every such person, as he is required to take with regard to children.

REGULATION 10.—A proclamation issued by the head of the municipality and published in posters and in at least one newspaper published within the municipality, or, if there is no such newspaper, in at least one newspaper published in the county or district in which such municipality is situate, warning the public that this section is in force, shall be sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of any person who has failed to comply with the law within a period of seven days from the publication of the proclamation.

REGULATION 11.—Every member of a municipal council which neglects or refuses to make the order required by Regulation 9 or to make proper provision for carrying the same into effect, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25, unless he proves that he did everything in his power to secure the making of the order or the making of proper provision for carrying any such order into effect, and causes his protest against such refusal or neglect to be recorded in the proceedings of the Council.

REGULATION 12.—If the head of a municipality neglects or refuses to issue and publish the proclamation required by Regulation 10, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25.

REGULATION 13.—Every person who wilfully neglects or refuses to obey the order of the Council shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25.

REGULATION 14.—Where it is deemed necessary by the Medical Health Officer of any municipality, owing to the presence or threatened presence of smallpox, he may, with the approval of the local Board of Health, require certificates of successful vaccination or of insusceptibility on re-vaccination within seven years of all pupils or students of a public, separate, continuation or high school or collegiate institute and of a college or university, or of any other public or private institution of learning within the municipality, to be presented to the proper authorities of the institution, and no pupil or student refusing to produce such certificate on demand shall be admitted to further attendance in the institution until the certificate is furnished.

REGULATION 15.—Any principal, teacher, superintendent or officer of any such institution who commits or is party or privy to any contravention of Regulation 14 shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20.

REGULATION 16.—The medical inspectors to whom is assigned the duty of inspecting trains and boats coming from outside the Province upon which smallpox exists, or is suspected to exist, shall be governed by the following rules:

(1) They shall examine all persons thereon, note whence they have come, their destination and whether there is any reason to suspect their being infected with smallpox.

(2) The effects of persons regarding whom there is suspicion should be dealt with as directed by the Public Health Act.

(3) If an inspector believes that any such person is infected or that his clothing or other effects contain infection, the inspector shall detain such person, his clothing and effects as aforesaid, at some convenient point *en route* until the period of incubation is over and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected.

(4) If a medical inspector only suspects that any person on board, or the effects of any such person have been exposed to infection, the inspector shall notify the Medical Officer of Health of the municipality to which the person is going, to meet the train or boat and to keep said person thereafter under observation.

(5) In either of the cases mentioned in the two next preceding rules, unless the person believed to be conveying or suspected of conveying contagion shows satisfactory proof of vaccination within seven years or of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, he shall forthwith be vaccinated; and, if necessary, shall be detained by the Medical Officer of Health until vaccinated by him or some other proper person.

REGULATION 17.—The action to be taken in the event of a case of smallpox being discovered is, shortly, as follows:

- (a) Detention and isolation of persons affected.
- (b) Fumigation of car or boat.
- (c) Vaccination of all persons who have been exposed to the contagion.
- (d) Detention of any such person who refuses to be vaccinated.
- (e) Notification of Medical Officers of Health at places of destination.

REGULATION 18.—IN ALL CASES, MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND OTHER SANITARY OFFICERS ARE REQUIRED TO USE EXTREME CARE, TACT AND JUDGMENT IN DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC, SO THAT HAVING REGARD FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY, PERSONS TRAVELLING ARE NOT UNNECESSARILY DETAINED.

ACT RESPECTING SANITARY
REGULATIONS

IN

UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES

AND

REGULATIONS FOR THE SANITARY
CONTROL OF

LUMBER, MINING AND CON-
STRUCTION CAMPS, Etc., Etc.

In Unorganized Districts of Ontario, with
Information required by the Pro-
vincial Board of Health.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR IN THE
UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS OF ONTARIO.

Attention is directed to the following requirements of the Regulations:

1. Notify the Provincial Board of Health forthwith of each camp or works you are now operating and send notice annually hereafter.

2. A physician must be engaged to supervise the sanitary conditions of each camp and works. He must inspect monthly and report in writing to the Provincial Board of Health.

3. Every employer of labour, other than lumber men, must contract with a physician for the medical and surgical care of employees, the maximum amount that can be legally deducted from an employee's wage for such service being one dollar per month without rebate or deduction.

4. Employers of labour in lumber camps must particularly note that they have the option of employing a physician, as provided by Regulation 3.

Those lumber men who do not contract incur certain personal responsibilities regarding the medical care of employees taken ill while in their employ or who may develop an illness, origin of which is traceable to the time of their employment.

5. Every employer shall transmit copy of contract to the Provincial Board of Health.

6. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of each camp or works is responsible for the enforcement of these Regulations and the provisions of the Public Health Act as regards quarantining and isolating of employees.

7. Every employer who neglects to enforce the Public Health Act in each camp or works is subject to penalties.

8. The Provincial Board of Health must be notified at once of each case of communicable disease.

9. Each employee, when requested, shall show a certificate of successful vaccination or re-vaccination.

10. Each camp or works is required to have hospital accommodation for employees, and in addition each camp or works must have separate isolation hospital accommodation for communicable diseases.

11. The Regulations 11 to 18, inclusive, relate to the construction and sanitary conditions of buildings, lavatories and closets: they require the providing of a laundry house, bath-house and kitchen, and require the collection and proper disposal of garbage.

12. Penalties for non-compliance with these Regulations are those contained in Section 109 of the Public Health Act.

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT REFER TO UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES.

116.—Sections 117 to 123 shall apply only to territory without municipal organization.

117.—(1) The Provincial Board of Health may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make regulations:

- (a) Respecting any industry and the conditions under which the same may be carried on, for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease;
- (b) For the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps and of mining camps and railway construction works and of other places where labour is employed;
- (c) For providing for the inspection of houses and premises;
- (d) For providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labour in lumbering camps and in mining camps and on railway construction works and other works where labour is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

(2) The regulations may be general in their application or may be made applicable specially to any particular locality or industry.

(3) The expenses of carrying out the regulations shall be paid to the person entitled thereto by the persons, firms or corporations whose duty it may be to carry out such regulations, and the amount so to be paid shall be apportioned by the Minister among them as he may deem proper, and every amount so apportioned shall be deemed to be a debt due from the person, firm or corporation, and may be recovered by the person entitled thereto by action in any court of competent jurisdiction. 1 Edward VII. c. 34, ss. 1-3.

(4) If default is made in complying with any of the regulations, the Board may direct that what is omitted to be done shall be done at the expense of the person, firm or corporation in default, and if the default is the failure to employ a duly qualified medical practitioner, as provided by clause (d) of subsection (1), the employing person, firm or corporation shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by any employee for medical attendance and medicines, and for his maintenance during his illness.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SANITARY CONTROL OF
LUMBER, MINING AND OTHER CAMPS, SAW MILLS AND
OTHER INDUSTRIES SITUATED IN THE
UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.

Employers to notify Provincial Board of establishment of each camp forthwith and annually.

1. Every employer of labour on any work in any lumbering, mining, construction or other camp, saw mill and other industry situate in any portion of the unorganized districts without municipal organization, shall, upon the establishment of each and every camp and work, forthwith notify the Provincial Board of Health of the establishment of the same, and annually thereafter upon a date fixed by the said Board, giving particulars as may be required by the said Board.

All employers to contract with physicians for supervision of camps and monthly inspection of same.

2. Every employer of labour on any such work shall contract with a duly qualified physician for the sanitary supervision of camps, dwellings, or works, and such physician shall inspect the same at least once a month or oftener if in the opinion of the Chief Officer of Health the health conditions of the Province require it, and shall forthwith report in writing to the Provincial Board; the first report, however, to be accompanied by a sketch or plan of each camp, showing the location of the various buildings, with distance apart, location of water supply, slopes of ground with drainage, and such other information as may be required by the Provincial Board.

Employers (except lumbermen) to contract with physicians for medical and surgical care of employees; they may deduct from wages a sum not exceeding \$1.00 per month.

3. Every employer of labour on any work other than a lumber camp shall contract with one or more *duly qualified physicians* for the medical and surgical care of his employees; and may deduct from the pay due any employee a sum not exceeding \$1.00 per month, which shall be paid to the physician or physicians so contracted *without rebate or deduction*, and every such physician shall supply medical attendance and medicine to the employees.

Lumbermen have option of employing physicians, but in lieu thereof assume certain responsibilities.

4. Every employer of labour in a lumber camp may contract with one or more duly qualified physicians in the manner hereinbefore provided, and in that case may proceed in the manner authorized by the said regulations, and every physician so contracted with shall possess the powers and perform the duties set out in the next preceding regulation, but every such employer who does not contract for the medical attendance of his employees shall be responsible for the medical care and maintenance of each and every employee taken ill while in his employ, and shall incur a like responsibility for each and every case of sickness which develops in an employee after quitting his service or after being discharged from his employ when, in the opinion of the Provincial Board, the origin of such sickness is traceable to the period of such employment, or to an accident to an employee occurring while in such employ, when the sick or injured person is not able to pay or does not pay for the same—the appointment and adjustment of the payment of expenses so incurred to be determined according to section 117, subsection 3, chap. 58, 2 George V.

Copy of contract to be forwarded to Provincial Board, which for reasons may require changes in manner herein set forth.

5. Employers of labour on all works in the unorganized districts without municipal organization shall transmit, at the time of the making of the contract, a copy of the same to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and notice of any subsequent change made in their physicians, or of changes in the contracts between the two contracting parties. Should it appear to the Provincial Board, owing to the distance of the residence of the physician employed from the camps of the company, that the best interests of the employees are not likely to be served, it shall be competent for the said Provincial Board, with the approval of the Minister, to require any employer of labour in such district to contract with some physician residing at or near the works of the company. Should it further at any time appear, owing to the distance of the physician from the camps, or to neglect, or other cause on the part of the company or physician employed, that an employee has been put to expense to secure the medical assistance for sickness or accident other than of employer's physician, the employer and physician shall be held responsible for the payment of a reasonable fee for medical services,

the amount to be paid in such instances to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister of the Department, under section 117, subsection 3, chap. 58, 2 George V.

Owner, Manager, etc., responsible for carrying out of Regulations and Health Act.

6. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of any lumbering camp, mining camp, saw mill, smelting works or other industry, or of any railway construction camp located in any portion of the unorganized districts without municipal organization, shall in connection with every such industry or works be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained, or of any clause of the Public Health Act governing in any case or circumstance.

The same measures taken by local health authorities to be adopted by employers, agents, etc., in the case of communicable diseases.

7. Every measure required to be taken by a local Board of Health or any Medical Officer of Health, sanitary inspector or other health officer under the Public Health Act, or any regulation made thereunder in any organized municipality, must at once be taken by the employer and his employees or agents, or the physician employed by the same, whenever any suspected communicable disease referred to in the said Public Health Act or Regulations, breaks out in any camp, works or dwelling to which these regulations apply, and the said employer, manager, foreman, agent or physician employed shall be subject to the same penalties as any of the aforesaid health officers.

Provincial Board to be notified forthwith of each and every case of a communicable disease.

8. Should any suspected communicable disease, as defined under the Public Health Act, break out in any camp, works or dwelling, the employer or his employee or agent in charge of any camp, work or dwelling, shall immediately send notice to the physician employed, who shall at once notify the Secretary of the Provincial Board of the outbreak. In all respects the employer, his employee or agent in charge of any camp, works or dwelling, shall be held to be in the same position as regards the occurrence of communicable disease therein as a householder, and shall conform to sections 53, 54 and 60, and such other sections of the Public Health Act and Regulations as may relate to the duties of the householder.

Employees in camps to furnish certificate of vaccination upon request of Provincial officer.

9. Every employee in any lumbering camp, mining camp or other industry on which men are employed shall, when requested by the secretary or officer of the Provincial Board of Health, furnish the foreman or other person in charge of the same with a certificate of successful vaccination or re-vaccination within the immediate preceding seven years, and the secretary or officer of the said Board shall forthwith quarantine any such camps or works until such certificate has been furnished by each and every employee in the said camp, works or industry.

Two classes of hospitals must be provided by all employers.

10. In connection with every camp, works or dwelling coming under these regulations, there shall be constructed a building, or in lieu thereof, a double-walled tent or tents shall be kept on hand with floor or floors and with facilities for heating and ventilation, for the reception of any employee who may become sick. Such building or tent to be approved by the inspector or other officer of the Provincial Board of Health. Should any communicable disease, such as smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, tuberculosis, mumps, anthrax, bubonic plague, rabies, polio-myelitis, cerebro spinal meningitis and whooping cough, as defined by the Public Health Act, break out, a separate and distinct isolation hospital, building or tent, provided by the owner, shall be located by the physician in charge of the patient in a position satisfactory to the inspector or officer of the Provincial Board of Health.

Site of camp, buildings, etc., to be approved by inspector.

11. The location of the buildings of any camp or works shall be made with a due regard to its healthfulness, and any new camp or works located without the previous approval of the inspector or officer of the Provincial Board must, if the site is found to be undrained, unhealthy, or wanting in any adequate or wholesome water supply, be moved to a proper location; and any old camp, works or dwelling, if proved unsanitary or unhealthy shall be made satisfactory to the aforesaid inspector or officer.

No camp shall be erected nearer than 100 feet to any lake, stream or other water.

All bunks must be constructed parallel with the wall of the building to prevent overcrowding.

The lower tier of bunks shall be raised at least one foot from the floor, and the floor shall extend completely to the wall.

Provisions as to air space, lighting, etc.

12. Any house, tent or dwelling occupied by the employees engaged in any industry in any territory without municipal organization shall contain 600 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall further be provided with sufficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks, or other material equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground, and so made that it shall be tight. Every such dwelling, other than a temporary tent, not exceeding ten by fifteen feet, shall be supplied with adequate lighting, and in all wooden or iron structures the windows must be constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

Method of ventilation to be approved.

13. The method of ventilation of every dwelling in which a stove or furnace is used, shall be such as will satisfy the inspector or officer of the Provincial Board. The temperature of the room should be maintained at from 60 degrees to 65 degrees Fahr., and a shallow pan supplied with water shall be kept on the stove to supply air moisture.

Wash-house, laundry and bath.

14. Every camp or the works of any industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a separate building to be used as a wash-house or laundry, and attached thereto a room, or, if preferred, a separate building or tent equipped with a stove and tubs for bath purposes in a manner satisfactory to the inspector or officer of the Provincial Board.

Separate kitchen with dining-room to be provided.

15. Every camp or works shall be supplied with a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen or cook-house, and having a dining-room or eating-room in connection therewith, with proper conveniences for the cleanliness and comfort of the employees, and must be satisfactory to the inspector or officer of the Provincial Board.

Refuse to be collected and removed in buckets.

16. Proper buckets shall always be kept on hand into which all refuse, whether liquid or solid, can be placed; and the refuse must regularly be removed to a safe distance from the kitchen, and be so deposited as not to create a nuisance or contaminate the drinking water. A properly constructed drainage system satisfactory to the aforesaid inspector or officer may be utilized in lieu of slop buckets.

Latrines or earth closets to be kept clean.

17. Latrines, earth and other closets located to the satisfaction of the physician employed, and to the inspector or officer of the Provincial Board, shall be constructed at every camp or works, and must be located and maintained in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the medical officer of the works and to the aforesaid inspector or officer.

Stables to be not less than 125 feet distant from kitchen, etc.

18. The stables in connection with any works or camp must be so located as not to contaminate the water supply, or drain to any water; they must not be less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. In large camps this distance may be increased if thought necessary by the aforesaid inspector or officer.

In mines of 100 feet in depth, portable privies are required.

19. In mines of a depth of 100 feet or over, or with drifts of 300 feet or over, portable closets satisfactory to the Provincial Board for the use of the employees are required.

Printed copies of Regulations to be forwarded by Board and kept on file in office.

20. Printed copies of these regulations shall be furnished every employer of labour upon notifying the Secretary of the Provincial Board, as required under section 1 of these Regulations, and a copy shall be kept on file in the office of each clerk of the works for the use of the employees if so desired.

Board may enforce regulations at expense of employer.

21. Should the Provincial Board, on complaint or otherwise, find that any of these regulations are not complied with, the Board or its inspector shall, when necessary, take steps to enforce these regulations:

and the expense of such inspection shall be paid by the employer or his agent responsible for the violation of the regulations, as provided under section 117, subsection 3, of the Public Health Act.

Penalties same as under Section 84 of the Public Health Act.

22. The penalties contained in Section 84 of the Public Health Act against illegal carrying on of any industry mentioned therein, shall apply to the violation of any regulation herein made with regard to the proper location, construction and equipment of the camps, works or dwellings under these regulations.

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED ANNUALLY TO THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH BY PRO- PRIETORS OF LUMBER CAMPS AND OTHER CAMPS IN UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.

1. List of camps and location of each.
2. Name of foreman in each.
3. Means of access to each camp.
4. Average number of men in each camp.
5. Name and residence of physicians contracted with and whether located in camp or not.
6. Date of contract and its duration.
7. Whether contract is under Clause 2 only, or 2 and 3, under the powers of the Regulations, and if under the latter, state amount deducted from each man's pay monthly for physician's fee.
8. Is a permanent hospital provided in camp, or tent.
9. Hospital tickets sold to employees in the camps are not recognized by this Board in lieu of the requirements of the Regulations.
10. The above information must be furnished immediately on the establishment of every camp.
11. A copy of the medical contract, properly dated and signed by both parties, must be furnished this Board at the time of the making, and also a notification of any change in physicians or terms of contract.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Whenever any legally qualified medical practitioner knows that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with tuberculosis, he shall within twelve hours give notice thereof in the prescribed form to the Medical Officer of Health of the municipality in which such diseased person is.

2. This section shall apply to the medical superintendent or person in charge of any general or other hospital in which there is known to him to be a patient suffering from tuberculosis.

3. The Medical Officer of Health shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the prescribed form, the particulars contained in the notice, and shall further make a weekly report of all the cases so reported to him to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

4. The Medical Officer of Health in cities, towns and villages shall keep in his office a map of the municipality and shall mark thereon the lot, street or other place where the case of tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis occurred and shall also make a further distinguishing mark where the death of a patient is reported to him.

5. Immediately on receipt of a notice, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health shall, upon request of the Medical Officer of Health, mail to the address of the patient such instructions for the care and prevention of the disease as may from time to time be authorized by the Provincial Board.

6. The Local Board of Health or Medical Officer of Health shall maintain whatever supervision they may deem necessary over the case and, if in their opinion the health of others dwelling in the same house or in personal contact with the patient is threatened, they shall order the removal of the patient to a hospital or sanatorium.

7. Every such patient shall remain in such hospital or sanatorium until in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health he may safely be allowed to return to his former place of abode.

8. In case of an indigent patient whose removal has been so ordered, the expense of such removal and the cost of maintenance of such patient shall be paid by the municipality where the patient

has had his usual place of abode, and if the patient has no permanent place of residence, or his usual place of abode cannot be ascertained, then the cost of his removal and maintenance shall be paid by the municipality whose Medical Officer of Health or Local Board of Health has ordered such removal.

9. In the case of unorganized districts these Regulations shall be enforced and carried out under and by order of the Provincial Board, and the cost of removal and maintenance shall be paid out of the money appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

10. In the case of death, removal or recovery of a person suffering from tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to provide that the residence of such patient shall be thoroughly and efficiently disinfected and renovated at the cost of the owner before any person is allowed to occupy such residence.

11. The Medical Officer of Health may, when he deems necessary, require that any premises occupied by a person suffering from tuberculosis shall be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction at the expense of the municipality.

12. All information furnished to the Medical Officer of Health or Local Board of Health and the entries made by the Medical Officer of Health, and all subsequent reports furnished with respect to any cases or suspected cases of tuberculosis shall, so far as possible, be treated confidentially, and all persons having official knowledge of the case shall not divulge or permit to be divulged any of the particulars to any person except as authorized by the Regulations.

13. The person affected with tuberculosis, or those in charge of him, shall on removal or change of residence at once report such change of residence to the Medical Officer of Health of the municipality in which such change occurs, and in case such person shall remove from one municipality to another municipality, he shall at once give notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health of each municipality.

14. Upon the recovery of any person from tuberculosis, the attending physician shall report the fact to the Medical Officer of Health, who shall make record thereof and such person shall thereupon be relieved of further liability under the Regulations.

QUOTATION FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Respecting the Sanitary Precautions to be taken in Health Resorts, Summer Resorts, and upon Boats or other Vessels plying upon the Waters of Ontario, and for preventing the Pollution of such Waters by the deposit therein of sewage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth:

SECTION 91.—(1) No garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth shall be discharged into or be deposited in any of the lakes, rivers, streams or other waters in Ontario or on the shores or banks thereof.

(2) The owners and officers of boats and other vessels plying upon any such lake, river, stream or other water shall so dispose of the garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth upon such boats or vessels as not to create a nuisance or enter or pollute such lake, river, stream or other water.

(3) Residents of a health resort or summer resort shall so dispose of garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth as not to create a nuisance or permit of its gaining entrance to or polluting any such lake, river, stream or other water.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$100. (*See 6 Edw. VII. c. 19, s. 32.*)

REGULATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH RESPECTING SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN SUMMER RESORTS.

REGULATION 1. No raw sewage is allowed to enter the lakes, streams or other waters of the Province.

REGULATION 2. The sewage of hotels and boarding houses is laid down at three (3) cubic feet, or twenty (20) gallons, per head. In private houses one-half this quantity will be the average amount.

REGULATION 3. One of the following methods may be used:

(1) DRY EARTH CLOSETS remote from the water, if carefully attended to. Use dry earth, wood or coal ashes.

* (2) SUB-SURFACE IRRIGATION—

(a) In first-class soil, that is, pure sand or porous sandy loam, use 40 tile per head, with one flushing in 24 hours.

(b) If the irrigation area is 150 feet or more from the water, the number of tile may be reduced to 20 with two flushings in 24 hours.

(c) Any variation of (a) and (b) will depend upon the nature of the soil and the distance from the water to be protected. These questions will be determined by the Provincial Board.

(3) CHLORINATION. Where the soil is unsuitable for sub-surface irrigation the sewage may be treated by:

(a) An approved type of sedimentation tank. The effluent from this is to be treated by the use of 15 parts per million of available chlorine, with a rest of three hours maximum flow (one sixth of the total flow).

(b) In cases where sprinkling filters are used in addition to the sedimentation tank, the quantity of chlorine which may be used shall be determined by the Board according to the efficiency of the filter.

REGULATION 4. Every plan of sewage disposal shall, before its establishment, be approved by the Provincial Board of Health.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF INSPECTION OF MEAT.

1. Where a municipality has established a public slaughter house or abattoir and appointed one or more inspectors in accordance with the Public Health Act, such municipality may pass by-laws requiring that no carcass or meat shall be offered for sale or sold therein unless such carcass or meat has been inspected and stamped with the official stamp of the inspector or of a Dominion or Provincial Inspector.

2. The slaughter house or abattoir shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to the satisfaction of the Provincial Board.

3. Every by-law and the rules, regulations and charges thereunder shall be approved by the Provincial Board.

REGULATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

in respect to

BURIALS AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD.

1. The body of any one who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, croup, bubonic plague, cholera, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis or epidemic anterior polio-myelitis, shall be interred forthwith except as hereinafter provided, and in no case shall exposure of the body be allowed or a public funeral held.

2. The body of any one who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, croup, bubonic plague, cholera, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis or epidemic anterior polio-myelitis, shall in no case be transported by railway, boat or other public conveyance unless such body has first been completely wrapped in a sheet wrung out 1-in-500 bichloride of mercury and enclosed in an hermetically sealed coffin to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, whose certificate to this effect shall appear upon the outside of the coffin. The coffin must not subsequently be opened.

3. The body of any one who has died of any of the aforesaid diseases shall not be disinterred for any reason except by the order of the Attorney-General, unless for purposes of transportation or re-interment within Ontario, in which case the precautions named in Regulation 2, must be complied with under the supervision and with the consent of the Medical Officer of Health.

4. The body of any one who has died of any other than a communicable disease may be transported or disinterred for interment or re-interment under the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health.

REGULATIONS

Respecting the matter of Providing Pure Drinking Water in Public Places.

The following regulations are made under paragraph 14 of Section 13 of the Public Health Act (amended 1911).

REGULATION 1. Hotels, restaurants, railway trains and depots, boats and all other public places which provide a supply of drinking water for the use of the public shall at all times be required to provide that such drinking water shall be pure and wholesome.

REGULATION 2. Any contravention of the foregoing Regulation shall be subject to the penalties provided by the Public Health Act in respect thereto.

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Additional copies may be procured on application to

JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D.,

Chief Officer of Health,

Parliament Buildings,

TORONTO.